

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 24th July, 1889.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st July, says that in reply to Mr. Bradlaugh's question, as to whether the Government had annexed Kashmír, Sir John Gorst declared that the Government had no such intention, and that the Mahárája had himself resigned the administration. The Under Secretary of State did not know at the time that his declaration would be contradicted within a few hours by a high retired Anglo-Indian official. In his speech before the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Lepel Griffin suggested that the British Government should annex Kashmír, and establish a British colony of three million Englishmen there! It is almost needless to say that the annexation of Kashmír will lead to most evil results. The proposal will be discussed and condemned by the people in every village and market-place throughout the country, and all the native princes will be alarmed. The poor inhabitants of British India receive much assistance from the three or four important native states, such as Kashmír, Hyderabad, &c., and those states afford native statesmen and administrators an opportunity for the display of their talents. Hence it is the duty of every patriotic native to enter a protest against the proposed annexation of Kashmír.

Circulation,
300 copies.

There is no hope of justice from the Government of India, as Lord Lansdowne will not undo what he has himself done. When Colonel Nisbett presented to his Lordship the letter of the Mahārāja, expressing a desire that His Highness be relieved of the administration, his Lordship should have inquired in what way the Resident had obtained such an extraordinary letter from His Highness. The Mahārāja is not insane, and therefore he cannot be supposed to have voluntarily expressed such a desire. What is necessary to save Kashmir is, that steps should be taken to move Mr. Bradlaugh and some other Members of Parliament to appeal to their constituents on behalf of that state, in order that the constituents may bring pressure to bear upon the ministry.

The *Nairang* (Agra), for July, refers to the circumstances under which Kashmir was made over to Mahārāja Gulab Singh by the Government of India, and observes that, according to the terms of the treaty concluded with Mahārāja Gulab Singh, on the 16th March, 1846, the Government of India is not justified in interfering in the internal affairs of the Kashmir state. If the occupation of any portion of Kashmir territory be necessary for the completion of the defences of the north-west frontier, the Government should take possession of that portion and give the state a portion of British territory of equal value in return. The charge of general mal-administration brought against Mahārāja Pratab Singh is a frivolous one. There is much mal-administration even in British India. Although the more serious charges brought against the Mahārāja by the Resident have been condemned as unfounded both by Government and the public, Lord Lansdowne has not taken the protest of His Highness against the establishment of the Council of Regency into consideration. This shows that the introduction of some such measure had long been in contemplation, and that the Government of India only waited for some plausible excuse for interference.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 17th July, says that Colonel Nisbett has surpassed even Sir Lepel Griffin. The Viceroy

should not have withdrawn power from the Mahārāja without previously satisfying himself by personal inquiries that His Highness was willing to resign the administration, as alleged by the Colonel. Again, His Excellency has not been well-advised in placing the management of the affairs of the state into the hands of Colonel Nisbett, who was himself at the bottom of the whole affair. If His Highness has been relieved of the work of administration at his own request, why is he allowed only a fixed pension which barely suffices for his necessary expenses? The question is, why has Government established a Council of Regency in Kashmír? It has not at once annexed the state like the Panjáb, probably because a sudden annexation would be condemned as unjust by the public. The real reasons are, however, known only to itself. The fact is, that it does what it pleases in utter disregard of public opinion.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 15th July, expresses great grief at the straits to which the Mahārāja of Kashmír has been reduced, and observes that many men of straw have risen to high positions. Some "monkeys" have been able to put on pearl necklaces and some "owls" to wear coronets studded with diamonds. Is the interference of the Government of India in the internal affairs of Kashmír in accordance with the treaty of 1846?

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 16th July, is glad to say that the dispute between the Rámpur Government and Sahabzadah Haidar Ali Khan, the most influential man among the discontented relatives of the Nawáb, has been settled. The pension of Rs. 2,000 a month which the Sahabzadah received in the time of the late Nawáb Kalab Ali Khan has been made a hereditary one in his family, and during his lifetime he will receive an additional monthly allowance of Rs. 500. All his houses and lands situated in Rámpur territory will be purchased by the state. During the minority of the present Nawáb, if he desires to visit Rámpur, on the occasion of a marriage, death or festival, he

Settlement of the dispute between the Rámpur state and Sahabzadah Haidar Ali Khan.

Circulation,
175 copies.

100000
100000

will previously obtain the permission of the Council of Regency. If the Nawab has occasion to pay a visit to Moradabad or any other place where he and his sons live, they will have to call upon His Highness in order to pay their respects. In case of their failure to do so, the Council will report the matter to the Local Government and recommend a suspension of the payment of the pension and allowance. The deed of agreement was signed by the Sahabzadah in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, who himself countersigned it. The terms of the agreement are just and favourable to the Sahabzadah, for which he should congratulate himself. In conclusion, the *Najmu-l-Akhbar* thanks the Council of Regency and Sir Auckland Colvin for the settlement of the dispute, and hopes that the state will now have no great difficulty in conciliating the minor discontented relatives of the Nawab.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nairang* (Agra), for July, in an article headed: "A review of the state of India during the last thirty years," refers to the Royal proclamation of 1858, which it styles the Magna Charta of natives, and observes that during the last thirty years which have elapsed since the transfer of the Government of India from the Honorable East India Company to the Crown, the people have made such remarkable progress in many respects under Her Majesty's rule as they would not have made under native rule in the course of several centuries. The *Nairang* then refers to some of the principal benefits which the British Government has bestowed on the country, such as the spread of knowledge, the security to life and property, the liberty of the press, freedom in religious matters, local self-government, the construction of canals, the establishment of railroads, telegraph, post-offices, and hospitals, &c. On the other hand, the *Nairang* regrets to say that the country has been subjected to many disadvantages. There has been an enormous increase in the public debt, and it is difficult to understand how Government will be able to clear it off when year by year both ends are with difficulty made to meet. The Hindu soldiers, in utter disregard of their religious prejudices, crossed the sea and fought bravely

against the enemies of Government in Egypt, and were eager for the fray when conveyed to Cyprus; but Government, far from regarding them and their brethren with a favorable eye in return for their manifest good-will, burdened them with the cost of the war and transport. The cotton import duty has been abolished for the benefit of the Manchester weavers, and the loss of revenue caused thereby has been recouped by the introduction of the income tax and the enhancement of the salt tax. The abolition of the duty has greatly checked the growth of the new cotton industry in this country. The provisions of the Royal proclamation, as to the employment of natives in the higher ranks of the public service have remained a dead-letter to a great extent, for which the Government of India, and not the Home Government, is chiefly to blame. In 1879 the Home Government sent orders to the effect that posts the emoluments of which exceeded Rs. 200 a month should be bestowed on natives, and not on Europeans. But the way in which those orders have been carried out by the Government of India and the Local Governments during the last ten years will be at once perceived from the statement published by Babu Parbati Chandra Rae in his periodical called the *Civil Service Reform*. The *Nairang* quotes the statement which shows the total number of posts of trust and responsibility in certain departments and the number of these held by natives. Of 4,339 posts in those departments natives hold only 188. The state of things in other departments is still worse. Natives cannot be charged with incapacity, as they have acquitted themselves well in all posts, from High Court Judgeships downwards, to which they have been appointed. In his late London speech, Lord Dufferin highly praised native officials. The age for the civil service examination has been reduced from 23 to 19 years, and the civil service examination and the examinations for admission to the Medical and Engineering Departments are held only in England, consequently but few native youths are able to compete for those examinations. In the Royal proclamation the native princes were assured that, so long as they remained loyal, all their rights would be respected and the internal management of their states would not be interfered with. But the Political Agents and Residents

have usurped all power in native states, reducing the princes to mere cyphers. The native chiefs do not enjoy even full personal liberty like ordinary men, and sometimes they are treated in much the same way as the people of Peru and Mexico were dealt with by their conquerors. Sir Lepel Griffin did not allow the Begam of Bhopal to have access to her husband; Colonel Nisbett forced the Mahárāja of Kashmír to resign his administration against his will; and Major Barr prevented the Mahárāni of Rewah from seeing her son, the young chief, who is a minor. The cost of the Church of England in this country is paid from the public revenues, while Hindus, Musalmáns and other communities have themselves to provide for their own spiritual wants. Although the natives of this country are not inferior to those of Ceylon in education and civilization, the former are not granted the same rights and privileges as the latter. The Cingalese Judges and Magistrates have full power to try European offenders, but in this country even Native Civilians do not possess that power. The Ilbert Bill aimed at removing to some extent the disability under which the latter labour, but the Anglo-Indians raised a wild clamour against it. The limit of age for the Ceylon Civil Service examination is 24 years, that for the Indian Civil Service Examination being only 19 years. In Ceylon an extremely small portion of the cost of the ecclesiastical establishment is paid from the Government Treasury. There the Legislative Council is constituted on nearly the same principles as are recommended by the National Congress to the Government of India for adoption. The present unsatisfactory condition of natives in this country is in a great measure due to the want of familiar intercourse between them and European officials. The existing relations between them are not unlike those between a tyrant and his slaves. Although prices for the necessities of life have doubled during the last thirty years, and a large proportion of the population can afford, and that with difficulty, but one meal a day, Government keeps piling on the agony of their burdens year by year in one shape or other. The famine insurance fund is devoted to purposes other than those for which it was formed, which induces the people, very naturally, to doubt the sincerity of the

declarations of Government. Indeed, they cannot help believing that Government has no sympathy with them and attaches no more value to their lives than to those of insects. They have been entirely disarmed, and the consequence is that they have lost all martial spirit and are unable to protect themselves even from wild beasts. One of the most disastrous results of the transfer of the Government of India from the Honorable East India Company to the Crown is that now Parliament takes but little interest in Indian affairs. The servants of the Company were always afraid of Parliament, while those of the Crown consider themselves quite independent. The proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin were not less unjustifiable than those of Warren Hastings, but the former has received far different treatment by Parliament than the latter. If Parliament interested itself a little more than at present in Indian affairs, the condition of this country would soon be improved.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 17th and 18th July,

Circulation,
415 copies.

The excise policy of the
Government of India.

in commenting upon the excise administration, complains that owing to the excise policy pursued by the Government of India, with the chief object of increasing the excise revenue, the use of liquor has greatly spread during the last 25 years. Constant efforts were made by thoughtful natives to move the Government to check the increase of drunkenness, but in vain. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that the disinterested efforts of Mr. Caine in this direction are likely to check the evil, for which he is entitled to the gratitude of the whole native population. The *Hindustán* then refers to Mr. Samuel Smith's resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 30th April, in condemnation of the excise administration of the Government of India, publishes the despatch of Lord Cross to the Viceroy, dated 16th May last, *in extenso*, and publishes extracts from his Lordship's previous despatches, dated 19th April, 1888, and 14th March, 1889, respectively. The *Hindustán* highly approves of the three principles laid down by Lord Cross on which the excise administration should be based, and thanks his Lordship for having more than once drawn the attention of the Government of India to them during the last two years. There is no doubt that his Lordship's principles have been

accepted by the Government of India and the Local Governments, as has been observed by him; but the public cannot agree with him in thinking that those Governments have long endeavoured to make their Abkari administration conform to those principles. Had the Governments done so, the results of their administration would have been different from what they are. In his despatch of the 19th April, 1888, Lord Cross observes: "At the same time, I occasionally find in periodical reports passages which read as if the increase of the excise revenue was the paramount object of good excise administration, and as if additional facilities for liquor-drinking might be sometimes given more readily than the actual needs of the people demand. I think it desirable that Your Excellency's Government should take an early opportunity of drawing the attention of Local Governments to the principles by which their excise administration ought to be guided." It will be perceived that in the above passage Lord Cross rebuked excise officials in euphemistic official language for their establishing more than the required number of liquor-shops at some places. But when Mr. Cane lately brought the same charge against those officials in the House of Commons, and supported the charge by extracts from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Excise Administration Report for 1885-86, Sir John Gorst endeavoured to refute the accusation. Lord Cross, too, in his late despatch, tries to show that the charge is unfounded. His Lordship's conduct resembles that of a mother who is alive to the faults of her children and occasionally chides them therefor, but wrangles with her neighbours who happen to complain of their misbehaviour: in other words, he evidently believes it to be the sublimity of diplomacy to blow hot and cold in the same breath. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* observes that the Secretary of State has repeatedly declared in unmistakeable language that the liquor traffic should not be encouraged for the sake of the revenue. If Local Governments and the officials subordinate to them still continue to pursue their present objectionable policy, they will be entirely to blame. Persons who take an interest in the cause of temperance had better establish local associations all over the country for watching the proceedings of excise offici-

als. Natives should be very thankful to Mr. Smith and Mr. Caine for their noble exertions on their behalf.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 20th July, thanks Mr. Caine and Smith for the efforts made by them to check the use of intoxicating liquor in this country, but thinks that nothing short of an entire prohibition would remedy the evil. No person should be allowed to use liquor without previously obtaining a license from the District Magistrate, which should only be granted on the recommendation of a doctor.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 21st July, draws attention to the alleged misappropriation of Government money by the Transport officials. Formerly, Commanding Officers made their own arrangements for the purchase of remounts required for their regiments. They took from Government the maximum price, Rs. 325, sanctioned for a remount, but they bought horses at considerably lower rates. The soldiers used to complain of the horses supplied to them, but their complaints were not heeded. Two or three years ago a committee was established for the purchase of animals required for the army, but the measure has not much improved matters. When the committee receives an indent for any remounts, it deputes a European official and some native officials to a horse fair to make the necessary purchases. The European official purchases such horses and at such rates as he pleases, the native officials having no power to interfere. The horse-breeders who breed horses for the use of the army, and who always visit the Batesar fair, complain that the European official who buys remounts at the fair gives them lower prices than those charged by him to Government. He does not make offers openly as before, but secretly tells them what prices he is prepared to pay for their horses. These rates, they are obliged, though most reluctantly, to accept. It would seem that a European official who was deputed from Meerut, by the committee above referred to, to Gurani in the Delhi district, in July, bought 30 remounts there. He did not pay the vendors the full values which he had offered, and netted

Circulation,
415 copies.

for his own special benefit about Rs. 2,000 by the transactions. He had a mare fraudulently presented before him for sale by a horsedealer, which belonged to himself. She was not worth more than Rs. 100, but he offered Rs. 300 for her. The above is only one of the many ways in which the public money is misappropriated in the army. These misappropriations will not cease until properly-qualified natives are appointed to posts of trust and responsibility in the Military Department.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th July, refers to the memorandum contributed by Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., of the Indian Political Agency in London, to the *Northampton Daily Reporter*, giving an account of the services rendered by Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., to this country during the present year, and observes that the memorandum clearly shows how well Mr. Bradlaugh has justified his title of "Member for India." Mr. Digby has printed hundreds of copies of his memorandum and the comments of the *Northampton Daily Reporter* thereon, and distributed them in England and in this country. He is quite right in observing in his memorandum that natives are very thankful to Mr. Bradlaugh and also to his constituents in Northampton, who instructed him at the time of his election to interest himself in Indian affairs.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd July, referring to the appointment by the Local Government of Mr. Porter, the District Magistrate of Allahabad, to inquire into the charges brought by Captain Hearsey against Dr. Hall. The Superintendent of the Central Jail at Naini, observes that Captain Hearsey has forwarded a petition to the Viceroy, praying that the inquiry may be made at some place outside these provinces. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will comply with his request. It is well known that many Judges and Magistrates are displeased with him owing to the notorious Laidman case. There is reason to fear a failure of justice if the inquiry is not transferred to some other province.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 18th July, after giving a brief account of the circum-

Circulation,
415 copies.

The case of Madho Prasad,
Sub-Inspector of Police,
Cawnpore.

stances under which one Madho Prasad, Sub-Inspector of Police at Cawnpore, is alleged to have been degraded by the District Magistrate, and referring to the rejection of his petitions by the Local Government and the Government of India, observes that it would seem that he sent a copy of the records of his case to Mr. Frederic Pincott in England. In his reply, dated 25th April, Mr. Pincott states that he will move an influential Member of Parliament to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to Madho Prasad's case. Mr. Pincott is a great friend of this country, and has pledged himself to bring about the reform of the Police Department. He considers Madho Prasad's case a very good instance of the mismanagement prevailing in that department, and hopes that it will greatly strengthen his hands. But such cases occur almost every day, and this is the reason why no respectable man cares to join the police force.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 20th July, says that there is great need for the introduction of reform in the police force.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Need of reform in the
police force.

It is notorious that the police frequently abuse their power and do not perform their duties properly. There are, however, some impediments to the proper performance of their duties by the police. These impediments should be removed. Persons who suffer injuries, do not always report the matter to the police, because they are afraid that the inquiries of the criminal courts would subject them to a great deal of expense, trouble and inconvenience. Steps should be taken to encourage the people to report all crimes. The provisions of section 54 of Act X of 1882 should be strictly enforced, and landlords should be required to assist the police. In that case, persons of bad character would be afraid of them and refrain from committing offences. Any landlord who renders material aid to the police in this direction should receive marks of distinction from Government.

The same paper states that if a Government official is allowed to remain at the same place and hold the same appointment for a long time, he is sure to establish undesirable associations and to create many friends and enemies there, and apparently in that case he will not be able to perform his duties conscientiously. There are many officials in these provinces who have for long been stationary. No official whose pay exceeds Rs. 50 a month should be allowed to remain at the same place for more than three years.

Need for the periodical transfer of Government officials.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd July, referring to the appointment of Baba Khaim Singh Vedi as an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, observes that he is a Guru or spiritual guide of the Sikh community, and a Fellow of the Panjáb University. He possesses a thorough knowledge of Gurmukhi and knows a little of Persian and English. He has always been anxious to gain the good-will of European officials, has liberally contributed subscriptions to the funds started by them for purposes of public utility and has quietly waited for hours at the doors of their houses with the object of having an interview with them. In short, he is a good old man. But he is by no means qualified to be a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, where he will never have the courage to say anything against the wishes of the official Members. Such a man can never be considered a representative of the people. He cannot do better than to retire from the world and spend the rest of his life in religious devotion.

Appointment of Baba Khaim Singh Vedi of Lahore as an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st July, is glad to notice that Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirpa Ram has been appointed the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in Bombay. But the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government is so narrow-minded that it never appoints the native Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who is an able man, even to *officiate* as Director.

Appointment of a native to the post of Director of Agriculture and Commerce in Bombay.

LEGISLATION.

The *Kárnamah* (Lucknow), of the 22nd July, does not consider the white leprosy contagious or infectious, and therefore urges that the Leprosy Bill should distinguish between the white and the black or corroding leprosy, as suggested by some other newspapers. The *Kárnamah* regrets to say that the Members of the Legislative Council recommend new measures on grounds of public utility, but that as soon as the measures have been approved of by the public an appeal is made to the people for subscriptions for the support of the institutions established in connection with those measures. There will be no matter for wonder if the people are eventually required to give aid to the leper asylums which are proposed to be established.

Circulation,
250 copies.

EDUCATION.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th July, in commenting upon the Draft Code of Rules framed for the management of the Aligarh Muhammadan College, suggests slight alterations in some rules, and highly approves of the provision made in the code for the appointment of Mr. Justice Mahmud as life Secretary to the College Committee after his father. The *Ázád* considers him best qualified for the post, condemns the comments of the *Hindustáni* on the subject as calculated to create disunion among the Muhammandan community, and censures Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khan, C. M. G., for entering a protest against Mr. Justice Mahmud's nomination.

Circulation,
240 copies.

LOCAL.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 15th July, in its local news column, regrets to say that at 1 A. M. on Saturday, the 13th July, Musammat Lakshmibai's house in Gobindjinayak lane fell in. The usual residents of the house were saved, as they had just left the house. But there were 11 women in the house at the time, who had come from a neighbouring village to bathe in the Ganges owing to the moon eclipse. Five of

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

them were taken out dead, and the other six were found more or less injured and were removed to hospital, where two of them died on arrival and two more lie in a precarious state. There would have been a much more considerable loss of life, as thousands of men were going to the river at the time of the fall of the house, had not some persons living close by prevented all traffic through that lane an hour before the unfortunate accident. The house had long been in a tottering state and the attention of police officials had been repeatedly drawn to it by the people, but they did not care to get it demolished.

The same paper complains that the editor had occasion to
 Guard at the Civil Courts pass by the Civil Courts at Benares on
 at Benares. the 19th July, in the evening, but that
 he found no guard at the court buildings at the time. As the
 records of the courts contain valuable documents, the build-
 ings should be well guarded at night.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(403)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār	...	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain ...	July 19th	1889.	240 copies.
2	Akbār-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Maqarrab Husain Khān.	" 16th	"	63 "
3	Alam-i-Taswīr	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" 23rd	"	250 "
4	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Alfmu-llah	" 16th & 20th,	" 19th & 23rd,	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
5	Almora Akhbār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	22nd	24th	76 copies.
6	Amīru-l-Akbār	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amīr Alī,	" 16th	" 22nd	150 "
7	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishun Lal	" 20th	" 23rd	164 "
8	Azād	"	"	"	Ahmad Alī	" 19th	" 20th	240 "
9	Bhārat Jīwan	Benares	Hindi	"	Rām Krishn Varmā,	" 15th	" 18th	1,400 "
10	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	" 16th	" 21st	200 "
11	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 20th	" 22nd	300 "
12	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Aminu-l-din	" 1st	" 20th	"
13	Gohar-i-Nigar	"	"	Bi-monthly	Sadidu-l-din	" 5th	" 19th	150 copies.
14	Hindustān	Kālānkār	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 17th to 23rd,	" 18th to 24th.	415 "
15	Hindustāni	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangā Prasad Varmā	" 21st	" 22nd	300 "
16	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasad	" 17th	"	100 "
17	Jashan-i-Qaisari	Aligarh	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Sukhan Lal	" 15th	" 24th	200 "
18	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	"	"	Saiyid Hasan Jāfar,	" 16th	" 23rd	400 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
19	<i>Kárnámah</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	... Muhammad Yáqúb...	1889. July 15th & 22nd,	1889. July 18th & 24th	250 copies.
20	<i>Káshí Pettriká</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu...	"	... Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 19th	" 21st	500 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment).
21	<i>Káyash Pettriká</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	... Devi Prasád	For July	"	217 copies.
22	<i>Káyash Reformér</i>	... Bareilly	"	Weekly	... Thákur Prasád	July 20th	" 22nd	...
23	<i>Káyash Upkárak</i>	... Agra	"	"	... Náráyan Prasád	" 9th & 16th,	" 19th & 23rd,	300 copies.
24	<i>Kharúdd-i-Afág</i>	... Pilibhít	"	"	... Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 14th	" 18th	200 "
25	<i>Mírwar Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	...	" 15th	"	130 "
26	<i>Mashir-i-Qáisar</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	"	... Ghulám Muhammad	" 17th & 24th,	" 21st & 24th,	115 "
27	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i>	... Cawnpore	"	"	... Gaurí Shankar	" 20th	" 23rd	50 "
28	<i>Mauj-i-Narbuddá</i>	... Hoshangabad,	"	"	... Abdu-l-Karím	" 17th	" 21st	300 "
29	<i>Mihri-i-Nímroz</i>	... Bijnor	"	"	... Karímu-l-lah	" 14th	" 18th	370 "
30	<i>Nairang</i>	... Agra	"	Monthly	... Pyáreshwar Náth	For July	" 24th	...
31	<i>Náigar-i-Ázam</i>	... Moradabad	"	Weekly	... Anjad Alí	July 15th	" 18th	250 copies.
32	<i>Najmu-l-Akhdár</i>	... Etáwah	"	"	... Rúhu-l-lah Khán	" 16th	" 19th	175 "
33	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	... Jaunpur	"	"	... Muhammad Muhsin,	" 22nd	" 23rd	75 "
34	<i>Násim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur	"	"	... Shiva Náráyan Lál...	" 15th	" 24th	50 "
35	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	"	"	... Muhammad Alí	" 16th	" 18th	...
36	<i>Nizámu-l-Mulk</i>	... Moradabad	"	"	... Fahímu-l-dín	" 17th	" 19th	100 copies.
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